

INFECTIOUS DISEASES 2011

Put (✓) or false in front of the following sentences with mention of cause

- 1- Complete rest is indicated in care of BEF infected cow
- 2- Antibiotic therapy usually failed in chronic form of OSD
- 3- Mass treatment has low value in control of HS
- 4- Sheep pox vaccine protects the camel calves against the camel pox
- 5- Calves vaccination is the base of John's disease control

A- Flies play a role in epidemiology of some infectious diseases

- 1- Enumerate these diseases & mention of the role of flies with example
- 2- How can you control one parasitic disease transmitted by flies

B- In lines , how can you solve the following herd problems

- 1- Acute inflammation of the udder with systemic disturbance in dry cow
- 2- Abortion storm with placentitis in bovine
- 3- FMD in free area

C- Buffalo cow was admitted to your clinic showing enlarged lymph node with pale mucous membrane (body temperature of 39.8)

- 1- What is the infectious disease you suspect
- 2- How can you confirm it

D- Write prescription for the following

- 1- Bovine babesiosis (B.W 300 kg , PCV 25%)
- 2- Chronic Fascioliasis in cow (B.W 400 kg)
- 3- Black leg in calf (B.W 200 kg)
- 4- Bovine ephemeral fever in pregnant cow (B.W 450 kg)
- 5- Respiratory form of IBR in calf (B.W 100 kg)

INFECTIOUS DISEASES 2012

Choose the correct answer

- 1- Summer mastitis is
 - a- Subclinical mastitis
 - b- All of them
 - c- Caused by staph aureus
 - d- None of them
- 2- Succeed udder infusion need
 - a- Complete emptying of the udder
 - b- Lubrication of the tip introducing of the syringe
 - c- A&B
- 3- Camel pox is
 - a- Contagious afebrile disease of camel
 - b- young camel are more susceptible
 - c- none of them
 - d- Caused by Capri pox virus
 - e- all of them
- 4- Paratuberculosis resistant animals showed
 - a- Emaciation and diarrhea
 - b- positive to lymphocyte transformation test
 - c- thickening of rectal mucosa
 - d- all of them
 - e- none of them
- 5- In Egypt, FMD vaccine should contain
 - a- O₂ and C₂ strains
 - b- O₁ and A₁ strains
 - c- O₁₁ and sat₁ strains
- 6- The epidemiological situation of Rp in Egypt is
 - a- Sporadic
 - b- Exotic
 - c- epidemic
 - d- all of them
 - e- none of them
- 7- Encephalitis form of IBR is
 - a- Common in prenatal infection
 - b- Suspected in calves 6 months
 - c- suspected in pregnant cow
 - d- suspected in pregnant now
 - e- none of them
 - f- all of them
- 8- DBK characterized clinically by
 - a- Fatal systemic condition
 - b- short incubation period, high mortality
 - c- Keratitis and conjunctivitis
 - d- all of them
 - e- none of them
- 9- Brucellosis abortion storm control is based on
 - a- Calf hood vaccine
 - b- test and slaughter of reactor
 - c- Vaccination of all animals by ST45/20
 - d- all of them
 - e- none of them

- 10-Bacillary HB urea may be confused with
- a- Anthrax ,black leg and MCF
 - b- babesiosis and anaplasmosis and leptospirosis
 - c- Babesiosis ,anthrax and leptospirosis
 - d- All of them
 - e- None of them
- 11-Samples for viral isolation should be
- a- Collected at Carly febrile stage
 - b- Collected at peak of fever
 - c- collected at recovery stage
 - d- all of them e-none of them
- 12-AKABANE is characterized by
- a- Congenital anomalies in calves and lambs
 - b- Abortion form in dams
 - c- insect activity have no effective role
 - d- all of them e-none of them
- 13-Diagnosis of intrauterine infection in BVD at 1st trimester of pregnancy is based on
- a- Virus isolation from aborted fetus
 - b- paired serum sample for the dam
 - c- Antibodies detection in precloistal serum sample
 - d- all of them
 - e- none of them
- 14-Bovine babesiosis in Egypt is
- a- Foreign breed highly susceptible
 - b- 1-3 months old are highly susceptible
 - c- bovis is more predominant species
 - d- all of them
 - e- none of them
- 15-Elimination of anaplasmosis carrier through
- a- Imidocarb 2 doses 4mg/kg weeks
 - b- Regular test and slaughter
 - c- vaccination by live vaccine
 - d- none of them
 - e- all of them
- 16-False negative TB reactors in case of
- a- BCG vaccine
 - b- John's disease
 - c- aged animals
 - d- all of them
 - e- none of them
- 17-Immune tolerance is
- a- Persistent infected calves without antibodies
 - b- Fetus infected at early stages up to 125 days
 - c- all of them
 - d- A&B
 - e- none of them
- 18-LSD in Egypt in based on
- a- Notification of veterinary antibodies
 - b- Vaccination by sheep pox vaccine
 - c-A&B
 - d- all of them
 - e- none of them
- 19-Lung plague is
- a- Primary disease of cattle and buffalo
 - b- Caused by mycoplasma bovis
 - c- characterized by pneumonia and pleurisy
 - d-all of them
 - e- none of them
- 20-BVD should be differentiated from John's disease by
- a- Short course
 - b- High morbidity
 - c- oral lesions
 - d-all of them
 - e- none of them

Put (✓) or (x) in front of the following

- ❖ Cattle is the only natural host in akabane disease ()
- ❖ Mucosal disease is characterized by high morbidity and mortality ()
- ❖ In Egypt , attenuated vaccine is indicated to control FMD ()
- ❖ Genital form of IPV is usually associated with abortion ()
- ❖ Lumby skin disease is an acute infectious disease of domestic ruminant ()
- ❖ Malignant camel pox is common in stressed camel calves ()
- ❖ In free are PPR vaccine is indicated in the face of RP outbreak ()
- ❖ Oral medication is contraindicated in treatment of BFF ()
- ❖ BVD is characterized by delayed abortion ()
- ❖ Cow pox is the disease of cattle , buffalo and human ()
- ❖ Blood film is indicated in diagnosis of red water disease ()
- ❖ Tylosine is the drug of choice in treatment of CBPP in exotic area ()
- ❖ Venereal transmission is the common route in spreading of brucellosis cattle ()
- ❖ Theileria annulata is transmitted transversely by ticks ()
- ❖ Cryptosporidiosis is an infectious disease of neonates characterized by fever and variable degree of diarrhea ()
- ❖ Anathematic and antibiotic are indicated in treatment of verminous pneumonia ()
- ❖ Semilintinous using of polyvalent clostridial vaccine with penicillin is indicated for control of black leg outbreak ()
- ❖ Although john's disease infection was established in 1st month the clinical signs showed in adult animal ()
- ❖ Killed vaccine is indicated for control of malignant catarrhal fever ()
- ❖ Gresofalvine is indicated in treatment of ring worm in dromedary camel ()

Complete the following sentences

- 1- We control bovine babesiosis in foreign breed in Egypt by
a- b- c-
- 2- Bovine coccidiosis is characterized clinically by
a- b- c-
- 3- Butalex is used in treatment of in cattle in dose and injected through route
- 4- Recommended regime in elimination of anaplasmosis carrier by using tetracycline LA is
- 5- The lines of control of the surra disease are
a- b- c-
- 6- Acute paramphistomiasis manifested clinically by
a- b- c-
- 7- The characteristic PM in clostridium novyi type D are
a- b- c-
- 8- is the drug of choice in treatment of ascaris in dose of
- 9- Disease causing abortion at 3rd trimester in cow are
- 10- is screaming test in CBPP carrier detection while confirmatory test is
- 11- Keratoconjunctivitis is a sign of infectious disease as
a- b- c-
- 12- Calves is highly susceptible to ring worm due to
- 13- From infectious disease causing lesion in udder skin are
a- b- c-
- 14- Enzootic bovine leucosis should be differentiated from
a- b- c-
- 15- The diagnosis of brucellosis abortion is based on
a- b- c-
b-
- 16- The source of MCF virus indications are
a- b- c-
- 17- Complications of FMD are
a- b- c-
- 18- The acute trypanosomiasis in camel is characterized by
a- b- c-
- 19- Rinder pest is characterized clinically by
a- b- c-
- 20- Control of bacillary hemoglobin urea is based on
a- b- c-

Write the suspected disease and mention the specific drug (vaccine)

- 1- Salivation and dramatic stiffness without any lesions
- 2- Fever with Hb urea in foreign breeds cattle in summer season
- 3- Palm.m with bloody diarrhea in feedlot calves
- 4- Intense itching and alopecia with dry thickened skin in camel
- 5- Acute inflammation in one quarter with hemorrhagic secretions and sever systemic disturbance

✓ You were invited to dissolve a problem in a dairy farm , in which some animals were suddenly died others showing bloody diarrhea and others showing respiratory distress with snoring respiration and edema in the dewlap and some of them showing mixed of the above forms , Mention

1- The suspected disease

2- How can you confirm you suspicion

3- How can you dissolve this problem

INFECTIOUS DISEASES 2013

Group A

1- Mention three difference (in table) between the following

- a- Epidemiology of rinderpest and malignant head catarrhal fever
- b- Clinical signs of foot and mouth disease and bovine ephemeral fever
- c- Acute bovine viral diarrhoea and acute mucosal disease

2- Discuss the clinical forms of UBR in relation to the host age

3- During the summer training course in Mansoura university veterinary hospital, a cattle calf was arrived, its clinical examination showed that the body temperature was 41°C with enlarged lymph nodes, while the case history was the disease that showed in the cattle only and the treatment doesn't shorten the long course of the disease, mention the following

- a- The suspected disease
- b- The recommended lines of control

Group B

1- Please complete the following table

Disease	Signs of 1 st attack to bovine herd in endemic areas	Recommended samples for confirmation	Actions you must do to control it
Brucellosis			
Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia			
Tuberculosis			

2- Write short note on summer mastitis

3- You were invited to dissolve a problem in a dairy farm , in which some animals were suddenly died others showing bloody diarrhea and others showing respiratory distress with snoring respiration and edema in the dewlap and some of them showing mixed of the above forms , Mention

- a- The suspected disease
- b- How can you confirm it

Group C

1- Put true or false in front of the following sentences

- a- Treatment of acute Fascioliasis of no value ()
- b- Antibiotic therapy usually failed in verminous pneumonia ()
- c- Acute paramphistomiasis is harmless infection ()
- d- Toxocarosis usually suspected in the calves at waning ()
- e- Mass treatment to camel are indicated in mite infection ()

2- Complete the following sentences and put a line under the added words

- a- Chemo immunization is suitable for introducing of susceptible cattle into an Area but should be combined with
- b- The drug of choice for tropical theileriosis is In dose of By injection and in severe cases is indicated
- c- Surra is a chronic disease affecting Caused by and transmitted by and characterized by , And is the drug of choice in dose of And route is

3- Please complete the following table

Case	Body weight	Drug of choice and/ or vaccine	Recommended regime (dose , route and course)
Contagious skin necrosis	Camel (500 kg)		
Ring worm	Camel (200 kg)		
Anaplasmosis (carrier)	Cow (500 kg)		
Camel pox	Camel (200 kg)		

INFECTIOUS DISEASES 2014

1- Complete the following table

Disease	Epidemiological aspects	Clinical aspect	Best sample	Rapid confirmed diagnostic test
Enzootic bovine leukosis	Primary disease of cattle and occasionally sheep , transmitted by cell carrying proviral DNA through blood contaminated instrument long incubation period (4-5 years) high fatality rate and 5% showed clinical lymphoid tumor			
Alkaline disease		Abortion in pregnant cow or congenital anomalies on calves		
Mycoplasma mastitis			Milk samples under complete aseptic condition	
Hemorrhagic septicemia				Detection of bipolarity in giemsa staining blood film
Tropical theileriosis				

Group 2

A- Define the following expressions with example

- 1- Immunotolerant
- 2- Chemo-immunization
- 3- Desensitization

B- Dairy cow herd showed sudden onset of salivation and lameness , some animals were rapid recovered , other were recumbent for varied period and the high producing and pregnant animals were severally affected

✓ What are the suspected disease and mention the lines of treatment

- The suspected disease is

- Lines of treatment are

- 1-
- 2-
- 3-
- 4-
- 5-

C- TB negative dairy herd showed sporadic cases of persistent soap like diarrhea with loss of milk production in 4 years old cow

✓ What are the suspected diseases and how to control it

- The suspected disease is

- Control is based on

- 1-
- 2-
- 3-
- 4-
- 5-

Group 3

Put (✓) or (x) in front of the following with mention of cause

- 1- The best sample for diagnosis of EBL is frozen blood sample ()
- 2- Strain RB52 vaccine is indicated in the face of abortion storm ()
- 3- The carrier buffalo is the main source of infection in RP ()
- 4- Sheep pox vaccine is indicated for protection against LSD ()
- 5- The cattle are the susceptible host for HS than buffalo ()
- 6- Detection of LSD antibodies in buffalo indicates subclinical infection ()
- 7- BSE characterized by short course and long incubation period ()
- 8- Malignant catarrhal fever control is based on separation between domesticated cattle and sheep and wildebeests ()
- 9- Paired serum sample are indicated for diagnosis of BSE ()
- 10- Simultaneous treatment and vaccination are indicated in control of HS ()
- 11- Treatment of low value in bacillary hemoglobinuria ()
- 12- Acute Fascioliasis characterized by sudden death in new born calves ()
- 13- The liver infarction is the best samples for diagnosis of bacillary Hb urea ()
- 14- CBPP characterized by sudden death in cattle ()
- 15- Fecal samples indicated for diagnosis of verminous pneumonia ()
- 16- C. ovis is highly sensitive parenteral antibiotic treatment ()
- 17- The control of streptococcal mastitis depend on teat dipping and treatment ()
- 18- CFT is highly sensitive diagnostic test for bovine brucellosis ()
- 19- Control of akabane of no value in 1st season ()
- 20- Encephalitic form of IBR common in bulls than cows ()

Group 4

Complete the following

- 1- FMD complications are
 - A)
 - B)
 - C)
- 2- Mucosal disease characterized by
 - A)
 - B)
 - C)
- 3- The disease causing lesions on udder skin only are
 - A)
 - B)
 - C)
- 4- The FMD serotypes in local produced vaccine are
- 5- Actinobacillosis is caused by and characterized by
- 6- False positive tuberculin reactors in cases
 - A)
 - B)
 - C)
- 7- Leptospirosis characterized in bovine by
 - A)
 - B)
 - C)
- 8- Chronic Fascioliasis control based on
 - A)
 - B)
 - C)
 - D)
- 9- Acute paramphistomiasis prognosis was unfavorable because
 - A)
 - B)
- 10- Treatment regimens for anaplasma marginale carrier are
 - A)
 - B)
 - C)

Infectious diseases 2015

Put true or false in front of the following with mention of cause

1. Oral medication is indicated in care of BEF infected cow
2. Mass treatment has low value in control of HS
3. Sheep pox vaccine protects the calves against the cow pox

Ticks playing a role in epidemiology of some infectious diseases

1. Enumerate theses diseases and discuss the role of ticks
2. How can you control one of them

Mention the suspected disease and how can you dissolve this problems on herd base

1. Acute inflammation of the udder with systemic disturbance in dry cow
2. Abortion storm with retained placenta in cow herd
3. Vesicle on the dorsum of the tongue and interdigital space in calves

Buffalo farm contains 300 dairy buffalo, 50 dry pregnant buffalo, 150 heifer, 200 buffalo calves under 6 month and 20 pulls. Please make schedule for testing of the herd and mention your judgement for each test

Write prescription for treatment of the following case

1. Verminous bronchitis in calves (B.W 100kg)
2. Ringworm in cow calf (B.W 40 kg)
3. Contagious bovine pleuro pneumonia (B.W 350 kg)
4. Mange in dairy cow (B.W 350 kg)

Infectious diseases 2016

Compare in table between the following diseases in mentioned point

1. Bovine viral diarrhea and infectious bovine Rhinotracheitis (in prenatal infection)
2. Acute Fascioliasis and bacillary hemoglobinuria (in postmortem examination)
3. Leptospirosis and bovine piroplasmosis (in pathogenesis of hemoglobinuria)
4. SID and SIDC tuberculin test (in uses as screening test)
5. FMD and rinderpest (in oral lesion picture)

What was happened when do the following action and how can you overcome it

1. Vaccination of dairy cows in endemic farm by st¹⁹ vaccine
2. Using one syringe during sheep pox vaccination of dairy cows at summer

Define the following expression with examples

1. Panting
2. Chemo-immunization
3. Desensitization

Dairy cows herd showed decrease in milk production, some individuals cow's milk is thickened in consistency tinged with red or orange color and contains clots, while the udder usually appear to be flaccid. Mention the suspected disease and line of treatment

Correct italic words and put line under the corrected words

1. There are **67** immunologically and serologically *identical* FMD serotypes which different in their virulence and biotype
2. Cattle and *sheep* are the only species which develop clinical forms of BVD and PI bull *cannot transmit* the disease venereally
3. Malignant catarrhal fever is a lymph tropic highly cell associated *Capri pox virus* which direct contact *spread* the disease
4. *Lumpy skin disease* is rapid recovery and convalescent animals should not be stressed or worked for several days since clinical recovery occurs before all biochemical function have returned to normal or tissue repair is complete
5. *Infectious bovine Rhinotracheitis* transmitted by cells carrying proviral DNA vertically in utero, colostrum and horizontally by exploration gloves and blood suckling insect
6. Revaccination is *recommended annually* in control of John's disease

Choose the correct answer

1. Black leg is
 - a. Acute infectious toxemic disease
 - b. Characterized by gangrenous emphysematous myositis
 - c. Caused by toxin of clostridium novyi
 - d. A & C
 - e. All of them
2. Black leg transmitted though
 - a. Ingestion of clostridium novyi bacilli in cattle
 - b. Wound contamination by spores of clostridium novyi in sheep
 - c. Epidemic form as a result of mass vaccination
 - d. All of them
 - e. B & C
3. Pasteurella multocida is
 - a. Normal inhabitant of upper respiratory of bovine
 - b. Produce endotoxin (cytotoxin)
 - c. Gram negative non motile coccobacilli
 - d. A & B
 - e. All of them

4. Lunge plague control measures in expected outbreak in Egypt
- Quarantine measures for imported animals
 - Vaccination of animals with treatment by tylosin 20%
 - Slaughtering of all imported animals and contact
 - All of them
- e. A & C
5. Dry cow treatment indicated in
- Treatment of summer mastitis
 - Prophylactic treatment of mastitis
 - Treatment of sub-acute mastitis
 - All of them
- e. A & B
6. Trypanosome evansi transmitted in camels
- Biologically by tabanus and stomoxys
 - Mechanically by tabanus and stomoxys
 - Mechanically by mosquitoes
 - All of them
- e. A & B
7. Udder infusion succeed is need
- Complete evacuation of the udder
 - Swabbing teat with 20% alcohol
 - Lubrication of the syringe tip and rotatory introducing
 - A & C
- e. All of them
8. False negative reactors in case of
- Pregnant cows at last 2 weeks
 - New born calves of TB infected cows
 - Aged stressed animals
 - A & B
 - None of them
9. Laboratory diagnosis of HS based on
- Detection of bipolar affinity in thin blood film
 - Detection of specific antibodies by RP-PCR
 - Isolation on MacConkey's agar plate aerobically at 37c
 - All of them
- e. A & B
10. Anaplasma marginale infection characterized in cattle by
- Gradual rise of temperature with subsequent relapsing
 - Hemoglobinemia without hemoglobin urea
 - Icteric mucous membrane with petechial hemorrhage
 - All of them
- e. A & B